





THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,  
Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,  
SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1878.

We copy a long, a very elaborate, and a very carefully prepared article from *The North State*, which discusses the greenback issue. The ability with which the subject is treated will commend it to the attention of our readers.

Edward O'Meara, released Fenian prisoners who have been in prison for eleven years, arrived in New York on the steamer *Moselle*. They were received at the quarantine by the Rev. Marine Cutter, Sherman, and taken to the city where they were warmly welcomed by many Irishmen and other citizens.

There is no doubt that Wade Hampton made a very respectable exhibition of himself, when in an official paper he descended to such words as "indignant scorn," as applied to the Governor of Massachusetts. Subsequent events in South Carolina, with which Hampton has been connected, have thrown him into still greater disrepute among all right-thinking men. It is stated, and not denied, that the rifle-clubs of that state are breaking up Republican meetings in the county of Sumter, and other counties, openly and without a word of reprobation from Hampton, or any attempt on his part to compel by law a peaceful and fair election. It is difficult to find language suitable to apply to a Governor who tolerates this infamous conduct, and, indeed, the bare statement of the facts is as emphatic a condemnation of him as any language could be. Under these execrable proceedings, tolerated by the "great and good man," a state which in a fair election would elect all Republicans excepting in one district, will not elect one.

Chen Lang Pin, "decorated with the peacock feather, wearing the button of the second rank, President of the Board of Sacrifice, and Yung Wing" (wearing the button of the second rank,) having been delegated by Kwang Shih, the Emperor of China, as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States of America, have been presented to the President. The presentation was not different from other presentations of foreign envoys, excepting that they were dressed in the national costume of China, which has not changed in more than a thousand years, and that the addresses were presented in the Chinese language, written on thick yellow paper in black ink. The Envoy in his address said:—"His Majesty cherishes the hope that this embassy will not only be the means of establishing on a firmer basis the amicable relations of the two countries, but may also be the starting point of a new diplomatic era which will eventually unite the East and West under one enlightened and progressive civilization."

THE CONFUSION AMONG PARTIES.

The spectacle which both the old parties of the country present at the present time is ridiculous as well as serious. The two old parties are not so much fighting each other as usual, but are taking precautions against the depredations of the new party which is sailing under such names as Greenbackers, Nationalists, Labor-Reformers, &c., &c.—and which embraces within itself all the varieties of opinion which belong to these rising and agglomerating factions, which might properly be termed the "Party of Dissatisfaction." In some states one party counts the new conglomerate party, and in some another. Thus in the late election in Maine, where the old Democratic party was thrown into an insignificant minority, it is nevertheless glorifying over the result, while in other states the Republicans are coalescing with the new and ambitious conglomerate. In New Hampshire, however, the Republicans announce that a Republican may hold whatever opinions he pleases upon the subject of the relative relations of greenbacks to National Bank notes, and be still a recognized Republican, based as the party is upon other, greater and more overshadowing questions.

There is no doubt but there is in both the old parties a difference of opinions, honestly entertained, as to the management of our currency. There are some in both parties who believe that if more national currency were issued business would revive and times be better. There are others in both parties who believe that our only safety is in a stable currency, based on coin, and so protected that it cannot fluctuate in value. But any question of this kind sinks into absolute insignificance in comparison with the questions of human rights, and individual liberty now constantly subverted and trampled upon in several of the southern states. These great questions, and others cognate to them, are yet to shake this nation to its foundations unless these crimes and evils are suppressed. The American people will not rest until these tyrannies which exist in the south are crushed out. Personal liberty in several of the southern states is only a mockery and a sham, and there are now the incipient mutterings of the storm which will shake the pillars of our national fabric, if the condition of things is not remedied. And how can these evils be eradicated other than by the party which has once strangled the monster, now oppressing the southern people.

How can any southern Republican, especially those of African descent, hesitate what course to take at the present time, when their brethren in other states are stony in their rights? We bid them stay in the old party, and not be diverted by any novel theories however fascinating. Let the ranks remain solid, until this southern atmosphere now weighed down with fraud and crime against the rights of men as with a pestilence, is relieved of this terrible malarial.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The State elections to occur this autumn are as follows:  
Tuesday, Oct. 8.—Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, West Virginia. Tuesday, Nov. 5.—Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, (Third Congressional District,) Virginia, Wisconsin.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

The Republican State Committee of New Hampshire had a full meeting a few days ago at Concord, at which were present many of the ablest Republicans of the state. The committee agreed that they would go to the people on the old principles and measures of the party, and that, when human rights were constantly subverted in the south it was not a time to ignore that fact, but that the situation must be remedied. The N. H. Statesman, the leading organ of the party, contains the following paragraph alluding to the action of the committee:

It might as well be understood by politicians, once for all, that the people of the north who were faithful to their convictions throughout the war for the Union mean that this shall be a nation; that citizens everywhere shall be protected in their legal rights; that the laws shall be obeyed; and that neither in one way nor another shall the south gain by legislation that which it lost by rebellion; they intend to uphold the rights of the states, the constitution as it is, and to prevent inflation, repudiation and secession.

At the meeting referred to both Senators Rollins and Wadleigh, were present, and Mr. W. E. Chandler explained the purposes of the committee as follows:

Mr. Chandler presented the difficulties in the way in a candid, straightforward manner, and then as explicitly outlined the plan of the campaign which he deemed essential to the surmounting of those difficulties. He explained the plan of the Maine campaign, and showed why we should devote from it and give prominence to other issues than those pertaining to finance. He would do nothing calculated to drive men out of the party who believed that greenbacks, as good as gold, should not make way for bank notes; while he would hold all radical Republicans to their allegiance by making the issue of human rights paramount.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

The state convention was held at Saratoga on the 26th ult., and the utmost harmony prevailed. Senator Conkling presided over this brilliant body and made an address which waked up the old issues, one of those splendidly able performances for which he is distinguished. We copy the closing parts of this splendid oration, as much for its profound truths as for its eloquence:

SCHEMES TO ROB THE TREASURY.

Schemes to take money from the Treasury in staggering totals for claims and grievances and projects which no man can number, are being hatched and nursed and perfected against the state when they can compel attention. When will that time be? When fall away in Congress is given to the party, and the sentiment which now rules a "solid south"—a south made solid not by honest majorities and free honest voting, but by minorities dominating through crimes against God and man. That solid south, again, as of old, sends up a majority of all the democratic votes in Congress; it rules the democratic caucus, and must decide the party action whenever it insists. In the House of Representatives there are forty committees, and already the chairmen of twenty-three of them are ex-Confederates from the south. After next March the south will control the committees of the Senate also. You need not be reminded that committees are all powerful in legislation—more than ever now, because of the overwhelming pressure of business which makes for haste and open discussion, especially in the House, impossible. You need not be reminded either that about one-third of all national revenue and expenditures comes from the state of New York. Ask whether they who are to pay 41 of every \$3 taken from the Treasury have not need, before we drift much further, to inquire, "Whence, what of the night?"

NO MORE SECTIONS.

I am for conciliation and reconciliation, and concord and peace all around;

but my belief is that the men and the communities who stood by the flag and prayed for it and fought for it, if they behave themselves, are just as good as those who drenched the land with blood and covered it with mangled and maimed and bleeding and dying men, and who strove to save the country as a safe legislation and chairman of committees as those who strove to destroy it. Magnanimity, generosity and forgiveness, unparalleled in human annals, have been the policy of the nation toward those who sought its overthrow. This is grand, majestic, Christian; but it may be carried too far. It is not wise for the north nor for the south to sell to hand the government over bodily to those who were lately in great against it, and who in many instances now hold seats in Congress gained by stifling elections by terrorism and bloodshed. It is not wise, just thus, to tempt human nature. It is not safe for the habitations of the north or of the south. When pestilence smites southern homes let the north pour out, as she now does, money and sympathy, never holding back a farthing because it is southern and not northern woe. This is right. But when taking political action let us be just to all, not only to ourselves but to those, whether black or white, to whose protection we are bound, by the which we are not to forget an Algerian pirate or a Barbary corsair. Look at the school laws in southern states. Look at counties in which republicans, white and black, are in great majorities and in which voting places have been established, and in those places, each other are twenty-five miles apart, making it impossible for the poor to reach the ballot box. Look at democratic counties, where the voting places have been increased to thirty, with a view to keep the republican vote out of the polls by the manufacture of legislative the polling places have been reduced to nine.

FACTS FOR DEMOCRATIC CONSIDERATION.

In the county in which Charleston, S. C., there is a republican majority of 8,000, yet at an election not long ago for members of the Legislature no republican candidates were nominated—no republican votes were cast! The fact tells its own story. Look at Mississippi, with a great and confessed republican majority, ruled by a despotic, not republican organization, compelled to disband and the last republican given up. Assassination strikes down blameless men and helpless women. Families perish by violence. No one is punished, and the officials who connive at and restrain their constituents for being accomplices in shedding innocent blood. The tragic death of one maiden roused pagan Rome to vengeance, but Americans are very patient when the blood of the Chisholms and others is shed, and their countrymen lay no hand on such frightful butchery. The officials of the United States are shot down and imprisoned for performing their duty, and the whole power of the nation is openly defied. In the Gulf states majorities are powerless and restricted, their constitutions are trampled under foot by the men they faced in battle. As in slave days, the colored people are counted to swell the number of southern representatives in Congress, but for any other purpose they are not counted in the political account. Turn from this picture to the three free amendments of the constitution. There they stand, and they declare that such wrong shall never be. Yet this is the great Republic, the land of the free, and despoiled of its citizens, they stood by it and fought for it, and are persecuted for its sake, and this the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

WHAT MUST YET BE DONE.

The mission of the republican party is not ended. It has done much. It has put down a vast rebellion, freed 4,000,000 slaves, made a free constitution, united the fragments of a shattered empire, managed war and finances to the advantage of the country, it has carried railways, over deserts and mountains to the Pacific Sea; it has made harbors, built breakwaters and light-houses, and established life-saving stations on perilous coasts. It has stretched out a network of signal service and given warning of storms on land and sea; it has cheapened foreign and domestic postage, founded a postal money order system, put postoffices on wheels, and doubled the cheapness and swiftness of transmitting intelligence. It has secured to every citizen who will have it a homestead of 160 acres of fertile land; it has stood for free speech, free labor and free men always; it has upheld the public credit, and its aims have been those of humanity and right. Like every human agency, it has no doubt, sometimes fallen into error; but its record is filled with great and useful achievement. Not only do urgent works and duties remain for the future, but work and duty which summon us all to concord, harmony and earnestness. Parties and sects and selfish bickerings and strife, the plain duty of every sincere republican is to stand for the Republic. There are matters about which republicans differ—differ widely and earnestly. These differences do not concern the issues which deserve attention now. It is not the right of any man nor any group of men to divert the republicans of New York from the questions which urge themselves upon us. Let all men, of whatever party, see the dangers around and before us, and make common, whole-hearted cause to avert them. Let our motto be:—"In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

WARE HAMPTON, Governor.

AMERICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Our imports of merchandise have fallen off each year since 1873 and our exports have greatly increased since 1873.

The total value of exports increased from \$269,389,990 in 1868 to \$630,683,798 in 1878, an increase of \$361,293,808 or 134 per cent.

Where the goods exported from the United States are enumerated in part by the New York Exporter, as follows: American hardware goes to Denmark, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Danish West Indies, Porto Rico, Gibraltar, British North America, British West India, British possessions in Africa, Cuba, British Guiana, Hayti, Africa, China, Japan, Ceylon, Republic, United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, British Australia, Mexico, and various other countries.

American agricultural implements go to every country where they are enlightened enough to use such things. American nails go to Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Danish West Indies, Porto Rico, British West Indies, Africa, Cuba, British Guiana, Hayti, United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, British Australia, Mexico and various other countries. American goods go to Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Danish West Indies, Porto Rico, British North America, British West India, Africa, Cuba, British Guiana, Hayti, Republic, United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, British Australia, Mexico, and various other countries. American cutlery goes to the United Kingdom, France, Honduras, Cuba, British Guiana, Hayti, United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, British Australia, Mexico, and various other countries. American pumps go to Germany, the

GOV. RICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Rice refuses to receive the offensive letter of Hampton, to which we allude in another column, and administers the following rebuke to the author of the insulting epistle: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Boston, Sept. 28, 1878.

His Excellency Wade Hampton, Governor, Columbia, S. C.

Sir—I received on Saturday last an extraordinary official communication, addressed to me over your signature, the contents of which I had read in the newspapers three days before. I beg to remind your Excellency that any attempted rebuke of Massachusetts to South Carolina, for the non observance of constitutional or statutory obligations, is the refinement of sarcasm, which renders any other defence of the former State unnecessary.

The treatment of the case of Hiram H. Kimpton, by the authorities of this Commonwealth, was uninfluenced by any personal or political considerations. Massachusetts had no quarrel with South Carolina, and no friendship for Kimpton, but was bound to extend to each their respective rights under the laws. Every courtesy, official and personal, was extended to the representative of South Carolina. My personal care was bestowed upon their investigation and consideration of the case, and the decision was reached upon grounds of perfect impartiality, in accordance with the law and facts and with convictions of public duty. In communicating the decision to your Excellency, my statement that the object of the requisition did not appear to be for the purpose of trying Kimpton for the crime charged against him, but for a different purpose, was the simple recital of a fact contained in the report of the Attorney General, a copy of which was furnished with my letter to you, and in his opinion and mine, clearly established by evidence, your Excellency's letter requires no argument in reply. It is sufficient to say that it contains statements to mislead the public where the facts are unknown. Its language and untimely publication are offensive and unjustifiable. I decline to accept it, or permit it to be placed upon the files of the Executive Department of this Commonwealth. It is herewith returned.

Your obedient servant,  
ALEX. H. RICE, Governor.

That our readers may get a clear idea of the difference between the style and manner of Gov. Rice, and the blustering, bragging style of Hampton, we append Hampton's letter. It is enough to make any decent American blush for his country:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 24, 1878.

His Excellency Alexander H. Rice:

Sir—Owing to my unavoidable absence your letter refusing to surrender Hiram H. Kimpton, a fugitive from justice, arrested in Massachusetts, for whose delivery, upon an indictment regularly found against him here for a crime committed in this State, I, as Governor of South Carolina, made demand upon you, as the Governor of Massachusetts, in accordance with the constitution of the United States and the act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, has remained unanswered. I regret that the Chief Executive of the great State of Massachusetts should have committed so flagrant a violation of the supreme law of the land—viz. violation of the nature as the people of the State suffering thereby has no possible redress. Had you confined yourself to giving a simple refusal to surrender the fugitive I should make no further comments upon your letter, as the disregard by the executive authority of one State towards the whole people of the United States; but inasmuch as you have seen fit to base your action on the ground that in your judgment the object in procuring the judgment against Patterson, Parker and Kimpton does not appear to be for the purpose of trying Kimpton for the crime charged against him, but for a different purpose, it is my duty, as the Governor of South Carolina, to add that your statement is entirely unwarranted, and to repeat with indignant scorn, I am, your obedient servant.

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United Kingdom, France, Cuba, United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, British Australia, Mexico, New Zealand, Sandwich Islands and other countries.

American machinery goes to Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Cuba, Hayti, Africa, Ceylon, Republic, United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, British Australia, Mexico, New Zealand, Sandwich Islands and other countries.

American coal goes to the Danish West Indies, British North America, Cuba, Hayti, Sandwich Islands and elsewhere, and will soon be burned in Europe.

American paint goes to the United Kingdom, the Danish West Indies, Porto Rico, British North America, British West Indies, Cuba, Hayti, United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, British Australia, Mexico, New Zealand, Sandwich Islands and other countries.

American car-wheels and cars go to Europe, Asia and South America. American fire-arms go to every quarter of the globe, and in the hands of American riflemen American rifles have hit the "bull's-eye" oftener than any other rifles made. Turkey has bought \$27,000,000 worth of American arms and cartridges.

American clock and watch manufacturers are causing consternation in all the cities in the Old World where timepieces are made, and their products are found everywhere on land and sea. English railroad officials carry American watches.

Hundreds of other kinds of American manufactures are exported.

American petroleum lights the world.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

The yellow fever on Monday was worse at New Orleans, but lighter at Memphis, and raging badly in the smaller towns. The deaths by this fearful disease now amount to more than 7,000.

A Governor and Lt-Governor, and all the members of Congress, and a legislature are to be elected in Penn., this fall, and the election will be one of the most important held there for many years. As in other states the Nationalists and Greenbackers are numerous and all the parties have candidates.

The state of Virginia, which has had the felicity of being in the control of the Democrats ever since reconstruction, is in a bad fix. It has not a dollar in the Treasury, and nobody in the service of the state can get a cent of their monthly pay. The school teachers of last year have not been paid yet, and are refusing to continue to teach. The Governor is in distress, and is begging the bankers of Richmond, to loan the state \$250,000, which they are shy of doing. This is nearly as magnificent a specimen of Democratic rule as we have in North Carolina.

The English are likely to have a war with the Ameer of Afghanistan. He refuses to permit the English envoy to enter his territory, and has, waiting to receive the British forces, a standing army of 100,000 well appointed and disciplined, besides barbarian tribes who are his allies. The Ameer fulminates as follows:—"I have seen ropes of ropes by me, every rope of which I will hurl at the head of the British government, and I will roll the border tribes against them like blasts of fire."

A disease known as blind staggers has prevailed in New Jersey among horses. About fifty horses have died. The disease has mostly prevailed in Salem county, in the township of Lower Penn's Neck, Elsinboro, and Lower Creek. It originates on low, marshy lands. There are several suppositions as to its cause. One theory that eating long grass in the hot sun causes it. Another belief is the heavy fog and grass from marshy ground superinduced it. The first frost generally kills the disease. It also prevails in Cumberland county, in Black Neck, Newport and Roadstown. The symptoms are nearly those of blind staggers. A cure for the disease has been found in homoeopathic medicine and bleeding in the tail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD STAND, Journal Building, Prince street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the plumbing line, and has constantly on hand Bath Tubs.

Water Closets, Wash Stands, Drain Pipes, Pumps of all descriptions, Gas Pipes, Gas Fitters, &c., &c. Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. D. DART.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED AN immense stock of LADIES' FOX AND MOROCCO SHOES.

of all varieties, styles and descriptions; also

GENTS' SHOES.

In every imaginable style.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

THOMAS H. BOWEN, Jr., No. 30 North Street.

FANS! FANS!

1,000 Fans of all kinds.

One hundred members of the Maple Opera Troupe called from Liverpool Tuesday for New York, in the steamer City of Chester.

To any one who has been accustomed to the lavish flattery of our public men by Democratic newspapers of late years, the following from the *Warrenton Gazette* will be as refreshing as a cool August shower. It is so refreshingly juicy and true that we can't help copying it:

The *Warrenton Gazette* says the North Carolina papers praise their public men more elaborately than the journals of any other state in the Union; and adds, "the practice is demoralizing and ought not to be maintained." We heartily agree with the *Index*. The practice is one indulged in entirely too freely. Public servants should be sustained and encouraged by all means, and when they do well the press nor the people should be niggardly in their commendation. But when we see our public men plastered over with flattery and made demigods of it is offensive to good taste and common sense. It has come to that pass that if a man offers for Governor, those who do not know him would infer from the newspaper comments on him, that he ought to be in the U. S. Senate. Such a practice is undignified and injurious to the papers which indulge in it and make the object of their fulsome praise ridiculous.

Mrs. Lincoln of Boston has two tame lions—great tawny, handsome beasts, about two years and a half old. She took them when they were first born, and brought them up as household pets. Until very lately they were in her parlor, and went about the house as freely as a dog would, but the city authorities requested that they should be kept under some restraint. They now live in a room back of the parlor, and opening into it by a grated door, which is said to be strong, but which is often open, as Mrs. Lincoln goes in and out of the room, playing with the lions, petting them, and making them do tricks. "When I saw them," says a correspondent of the *Worcester Spy*, "Willy," as the lion is called, was eating his breakfast, and did not like to be disturbed. However, at Mrs. Lincoln's command he stretched up on his hind paws, to show how big he was, rolled over, and did other infantile tricks. Mrs. Lincoln then opened the low parlor window and called pleasantly, "Martha, little girl, come here, and up trotted the lioness, who was taking her morning walk in the narrow yard. Both lions kiss Mrs. Lincoln, and she has no fear of them. They seem to her so thoroughly tame in spite of their hearty diet of raw meat, that she cannot understand how any visitor can be afraid.

Secretary Schurz's Speech.

Secretary Schurz delivered his speech at Cincinnati on Saturday night. He opened with a review of the present commercial and financial situation, showing that the cause of depression was the waste and destruction arising from the late war, and that like cause had produced like results all over Europe. He gave the statistics to show that while there had been contraction from 1865 to 1868, there had been expansion from 1868 up to and even after the panic. Hence the theory that our troubles were due to contraction was a fallacy. He maintained that more honest, lasting wealth had been acquired during the five years since 1873 than in the five years of wild speculation preceding that time and believed we were on the threshold of a new period of prosperity. He then went into a lengthy advocacy of hard money, advocated a gold standard, and defended the national bank system. There was nothing political in his speech beyond an expression of satisfaction that the Republican party was the advocate of honest money.—*Nat. Republic.*

Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, is in Newport as the guest of the venerable George Bancroft, who will give a grand dinner to his guest.

Ebna Moltsman, a child, was lacerated by a tame bear at Rome, Mich. Large pieces of her thigh were torn off, and but little hopes of her recovery is expected.

A party of forty or fifty Northern capitalists have arrived at Richmond, Va., with a view to look out for investments along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

READ AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMMAN ORGANS,

NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,

BURDETT ORGANS, and

SUBSIDY ORGANS.

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store,

may 10-42.

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF

the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as heretofore, will be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Reduced as follows: \$2.50 and \$3 per day; With Rooms, per month, \$25; Table Board, per month, \$25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

JOHN WERNER, Proprietor.

JOHN WERNER, B. C. FREMPERT, Formerly of Richmond, Formerly of Goldboro, N. C.

WERNER & FREMPERT,

Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

Manufacturers of Tonic Hair Oil, Cologne, Restoratives, Dyes, Hair Dressing, &c., &c.

april 12-14

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Melch, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROBIN STRAINERS,

DIPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

jan 11-17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

BLACKSMITH

AND

HORSE-SHOEING.

I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE

corner of Market and Berneville streets,

where I am prepared to shoe horses and







